

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 38. VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1820.

[VOL. XXXI.]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, By I. T. CAVINS.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, paid in advance, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editor must be post paid.

Indian Treaty.



JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Whereas, a Treaty between the United States of America, and the tribe of Kickapoos of Vermilion, was made and concluded, at Fort Harrison, on the thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by a Commissioner on the part of the said United States, and certain Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the tribe aforesaid, on the part and in behalf of the said tribe; which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A Treaty made and concluded by Benjamin Parke, a commissioner on the part of the United States of America, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the tribe of Kickapoos of the Vermilion, of the other part.

Art. 1. The Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the said tribe, agree to cede, and hereby relinquish, to the United States, all the lands which the said tribe has heretofore possessed, or which they may rightfully claim, on the Wabash river, or any of its waters.

Art. 2. And to the end that the United States may be enabled to fix with the other Indian tribes a boundary between their respective claims, the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the said tribe do hereby declare, that their rightful claim is as follows, viz: beginning at the north west corner of the Vincennes tract; thence, westwardly, by the boundary established by a treaty with the Piankeshaws, on the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and five; to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Embarras & the Little Wabash; thence by the said ridge, to the source of the Vermilion river; thence, by the same ridge, to the head of Pine creek; thence, by the said creek, to Wabash river; thence, by the said river, to the mouth of the Vermilion river, and thence by the Vermilion, and the boundary heretofore established, to the place of beginning.

Art. 3. The said Chiefs, Warriors and Head Men, of the said tribe, agree to relinquish, and they do hereby exonerate and discharge the U. States from the annuity of one thousand dollars, to which they are now entitled. In consideration whereof, and of the cession hereby made, the United States agree to pay the said tribe two thousand dollars annually, in specie, for ten years; which, together with three thousand dollars now delivered, is to be considered a full compensation for the cession hereby made, as also of all annuities, or other claims, of the said tribe against the United States, by virtue of any treaty with the said United States.

Art. 4. As the said tribe contemplate removing from the country they now occupy, the annuity herein provided for shall be paid at such place as may be hereinafter agreed upon between the United States and said tribe.

Art. 5. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said Benjamin Parke, commissioner as aforesaid, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the said tribe, have hereunto set their hands, at Fort Harrison, the thirtieth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.

B. PARKE.

Wagoham, his x mark,
Tecumseh, his x mark,
Kashua, his x mark,
Macacaw, his x mark,
La Ferine, his x mark,
Macetvaker, his x mark,
Pelecheah, his x mark,

Kechemaquaw, his x mark,
Pacakingua, his x mark,

In the presence of
John Law, Secretary to the Commissioner.

William Prince, Indian Agent.

William Marke.

Andrew Brooks.

Pierre Laplante.

James C. Turner.

Samuel L. Richardson.

Michael Brouillet, U. S. Interpreter.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused [L. S.] the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the Independence of the U. States the forty-fourth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State.

TO THE

CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.

The American Farmer.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 24th of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in ALL the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY—and to develop the means and designate plans of internal improvements generally constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous engravings to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money misapply, he nevertheless, holds himself bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia;" and four of that patriotic, and and exceedingly valuable work, sell for \$12.

To show that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that is not underserving the encouragement of the Agriculturalists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor LEITCH, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"The Farmer, so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which this paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by reading."

Respectfully thy friend,
ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to inform these respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmer's Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Farmer," an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine.

CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA. The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow-citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,

J. J. CHAPPELL,

Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by J. S. Skinner, Esq. P. MINOR, Secy."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but *if in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent.* It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of 10 per cent. will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

All communications to be addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Baltimore.

June 28, 1820.

Subscriptions for the American Farmer received at the Gazette Office, where the works may be seen.

The Sign of the

GOLDEN ROSE

Is removed from No. 7, Chesapeake, to No. 84, Main-street.

ONE door below S. KEN'S HOTEL, and will be open for the reception of visitors—where (as usual) the smallest favour will be acknowledged with gratitude.

By their obedient servant,

J. M. PIKE.

July 27th, 1820.

Writing School.

G. & J. ELY.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the young Ladies and Gentlemen, of Lexington and vicinity, that they will re-commence their WRITING SCHOOL, at Mr. Giron's Ball Room, on Monday the 14th inst.

Hours of attendance for Gentlemen, from 6 to 8 o'clock, a. m. For Ladies, from 4 to 6, p. m.

N. B. Those who cannot make it convenient to attend the hours above mentioned, can have the privilege of attending between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

August 10, 1820.

For Sale very low For Cash.

A PAIR OF WELL TRAINED Match Horses;

Also, a large close covered Jersey Wagon,

Almost new, with a set of SILVER MONKEY HARNESSES, complete. Application to be made at Mr. Luke Usher's Tavern.

Lexington, Aug. 10, 1820—34-4

Straw Bonnets.

Mrs. Saunders,

HAS just received a good supply of Straw Bonnets, some of them elegantly lined. Also, Gimps and Leghorns, and every article usually kept in the Millinery line, with Ribbons and Domestic Cottons.

33 S Lexington, Aug. 8th, 1820.

LEGHORN BONNETS &c.

Mrs. Saunders,

HAS just received a quantity of elegant and common.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

Also—DOLLS, BEADS &c. Sec. With a general assortment of every article in the MILLINERY LINE, which customers are invited to examine for themselves, and judge of the price and quality. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for Bankable money.

NO further CREDIT can be given—and those who owe will confer a favour by settling their accounts.

11-9t Lexington, March 16, 1820.

Malt Liquors.

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY, Porter and Beer,

And will in a short time, have PALE ALE ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard Flower, esq. of Albion, Illinois,* during his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, 38 per barrel Bottled do. 15 per dozen Beer 7 per barrel Do. 35 per half barrel Do. 75 cents per Jar of 34 gallons delivered at the Brewery.

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel Do. 2 per dozen.

The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor without shake.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

*Mr. Flower acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade.

Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—53tf

To Brewers.

A PERSON who has been some years engaged in the BREWING BUSINESS in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, offers himself to any gentleman to conduct a PORTER AND ALE BREWERY, and feels confident, from the success he has experienced, and the respectable references he can command as to character and capability, that it will be found an offer but seldom met with Letters (post paid) addressed to W. Sawkins, Market-street, Baltimore, will be attended to.

Baltimore, July 19, 1820—51*

10,000 Yards Domestic COTTONS.

CONSISTING of Fluffs, Stripes, Pickings, Shirtings, and Sheetings bleached and brown, for sale by the piece, at the Philadelphia wholesale prices, with the addition of carriage and exchange: Cotton Balls and Thread, white and coloured by the Box and pound—Also,

22 Pieces Saffinets, best quality. HIGGINS & PRITCHETT.

August 10, 1820—33-5t

TAKEN up by Elijah Jackson living in Jessamine county, on Hickman creek, near Sager's Mill, one dark BAY HORSE, about 8 years old, 15 hands high, some small saddle spots. His back appears to have been hurt by the saddle lately, but is nearly well. Some appearance of a brand on the near shoulder, but not very perceptible—shod behind—praised to sixty dollars before me as Justice of the peace for the said county of Jessamine, this 7th day of August, 1819.

33 J. SALE.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 9th inst. from the Back of Levy Murry, Lexington, on Water-street, a BAY MARE, SADDLE and BRIDLE—the Saddle, buckskin quilted seat, plated stirrup leathers—the Bridle a plated bit with the letter M on each side of the bit. The Mare about fifteen hands, a Welsh in the near eye, shod all round, no brands or fresh mark recollected. Any person delivering the said Mare, Saddle and Bridle, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

August 10, 1820—53.

N. B. The mare is about 9 or ten years old.

To John Curry and Mary Curry.

Take Notice,

THAT all on the 18th day of September in the year 1820, take the depositions of John Reno and others, at the house of Jesse Reno, in the county of Mifflinburg—and I shall also, on the 20th day of said month in the year 1820, take the deposition of Anthony Thompson and others, at the house of Samuel Haddock, in the county of Davies—and I shall also on the 22d day of the same month, take the deposition of John Vanada and others, at the house of Samuel Hopkins, esq. in the county of Henderson; to be read as evidence in Henderson Circuit Court, wherein I am defendant and you are complainant.

Yours, &c.

MARTIN KENNEDY.

August 2, 1820—51*2m

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts.

His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. A. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.

Aug. 20—34tf

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Lawrence Leary.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—394f

LAW OFFICE.

U. R. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.

WILL practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Benin's Tavern.

51-3m December 17, 1819.

Public Notice

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Leestown, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 30 cents per Bushel for WHEAT—40 cents per Gallon for WHISKEY; and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS delivered at the above place.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Great Crossings, Dec. 1819—49tf

Printing of all kinds,

WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE Kentucky Gazette Office.

With neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

On Hand and for Sale,

A LABAMA COTTON, by the bale, WHITE LEAD of the first quality, dry, and ground in Oil, RED LEAD, for Painters' and Pottery's use,

SUGAR OF LEAD, 44. 5d. 8d. and 10d. Cut Nails, by the Keg.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, by the barrel, HALF PINT UNBLERS of the Zanesville works by the box.

WM. LEAVY & SON.

Lexington, July 27th, 1820—30-6t

NEW GOODS.

R. A. Gatewood,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, IN ADDITION TO HIS FOR MER ASSORTMENT, A LARGE AND VERY WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, which he offers for sale, at the most reduced prices for CASH.

He also respectfully requests those who are in arrears with him, to come forward and settle their respective dues, either by payment or by Note.

Lex. Dec. 30, 1819—53-tf

Benjamin Ayres,

(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main-street.) HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock the following

GROCERIES,

Imperial, and TEAS, Young Hyson, Best GREEN COFFEE, LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c.

Also—A few dozen PORT WINE, Holland Gin, Cogniac Brandy, West India Rum, Madeira Wine.

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

FOR SALE, A FIRST RATE Two Horse WAGON & HARNESS, complete.

HE CONTINUES TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A

House of Entertainment,

For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom.

Those who wish to partake of the finest

OYSTERS,

Cooked in the best and most approved style, would do well to call as above.

9-6m Lexington, July 27, 1820

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the STEAM BOAT FAYETTE—

ORLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels, SHAD and MACKAREL, ALLUM and Liverpool SALT, CUT NAILS, of all sizes.

And in expectation of receiving within a few days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.

Lexington, June 20, 1820—34

A REQUEST.

I RESPECTFULLY request the public, not to permit themselves to be further prejudiced against me, by the many base falsehoods that have been circulated respecting the unfortunate disturbances in my family, as I shall, after the termination of the suit for a divorce, and after Mrs. Evans is no longer my wife, appear before the public in pamphlet form, with the bill and answer, and a number of additional observations, wherein I shall attempt, (and feel confident of success with every liberal and unprejudiced mind) to show that I have been wronged and defamed.

Mrs. Evans is an amiable woman in many respects—she is truly virtuous as far as I know or believe, prudently economical and a kind and affectionate mother. My business compels me to go to Missouri immediately, and shall not return until next October. Should any thing appear against me in the mean time, the public will please suspend their opinions until my return, at which time I will furnish them with the other side of the question. I have thus long remained silent on the subject through delicacy, and intended ever to remain so, and should have, if my enemies had done me only one fourth justice; but in consequence of so many unjust and injurious reports being put in circulation about me, and I remaining silent, a great number of persons have improperly construed my silence into guilt, and concluded that I feared an investigation, which must be the apology for my present and future course, and pledge myself that it is with the greatest degree of reluctance and delicacy, that I now appear before the public, and can assure them, that such is the respect that I have for Mrs. Evans, that I should ever now and ever hereafter remain silent, whatever might be said about me.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Jessamine county, June 25, 1820—26*

N. B. I must thus publicly take the liberty of tendering my respectful thanks to Ambros Feung, Esq. of Fayette county, for his gentlemanly conduct, in refusing to purchase my Coat when a certain character was endeavoring to sell it for Whiskey.

J. T. E.

FOR SALE a likely Mulatto NEGRO CRIT about 15 years of age, who understands house business well. She is equal to any

Require of the Printers, June 20, 1820—25-5t

Negro Girl For Sale.

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Require of the Printers, June 20, 1820—25-5t

Medical Lectures.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in Transylvania University, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, by B. W. DUDLEY, M. D.—Prof. Anatomy and Surgery.

CHAS. CALDWELL, M. D.—Institutes Medicine and Materia Medica.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE
State of Missouri.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Sec. 1.—The supreme executive power shall be vested in a chief magistrate who shall be styled "The Governor of the state of Missouri."

Sec. 2.—The governor shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a natural born citizen of the United States, or a citizen at the adoption of the constitution of the United States or an inhabitant of that part of Louisiana now included in the state of Missouri at the time of the cession thereof from France to the United States, and shall have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election.

Sec. 3.—The governor shall hold his office for four years, and until a successor be duly appointed and qualified. He shall be elected in the manner following: At the time and place of voting for members of the House of Representatives, the qualified electors shall vote for a governor, and when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the election shall be decided between them by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly at their next session.

Sec. 4.—The governor shall be ineligible for the next four years after the expiration of his term of service.

Sec. 5.—The governor shall be commander in chief of the militia and navy of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the U. States, but he need not command in person unless advised so to do by a resolution of the General Assembly.

Sec. 6.—The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and, except in case of impeachment, to grant reprieves and pardons.

Sec. 7.—The governor shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information relative to the state of the government, and shall recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. On extraordinary occasions he may convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to them the purposes for which they are convened.

Sec. 8.—The governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state.

Sec. 9.—When any office shall become vacant, the governor shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor be duly appointed and qualified according to law.

Sec. 10.—Every bill which shall have been passed by both houses of the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor for his approval. If he approve, shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, and the house shall cause the objections to be entered at large on its journals, and shall proceed to reconsideration; if a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be in like manner reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house, it shall become a law. In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if the governor had signed it, unless the General Assembly by its adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

Sec. 11.—Every resolution to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, except in cases of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill.

Sec. 12.—There shall be an auditor of public accounts, whom the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint. He shall continue in office four years, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. His office shall be kept at the seat of government.

Sec. 13.—The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services an adequate salary to be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his continuance in office, and which shall never be less than two thousand dollars annually.

Sec. 14.—There shall be a lieutenant governor who shall be elected at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and shall possess the same qualifications as the governor. The electors shall distinguish for whom they vote as governor and for whom as lieutenant governor.

Sec. 15.—The lieutenant governor shall by virtue of his office be president of the senate. In committee of the whole he may debate on all questions; and when there is an equal division, he shall give the casting vote in the senate, and also in joint votes of both houses.

Sec. 16.—When the office of governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, absence from the state, removal from office, refusal to qualify, impeachment, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor; or in case of his death, the president of the senate pro-tempore; or if there be no president of the senate pro-tempore, the speaker of the house of representatives, shall possess all the powers, and discharge all the

duties of governor, and shall receive for his services the like compensation, until such vacancy be filled, or, the governor so absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted.

Sec. 17.—Whenever the office of governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from office, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor, or other person exercising the powers of governor for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, cause an election to be held to fill such vacancy, giving three months previous notice thereof; and the person elected shall not thereby be rendered ineligible to the office of governor for the next succeeding term. Nevertheless, if such vacancy shall happen within eighteen months of the end of the term for which the late governor shall have been elected, the same shall not be filled.

Sec. 18.—The lieutenant governor, or president of the senate pro-tempore, while presiding in the senate, shall receive the same compensation as shall be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

Sec. 19.—The returns of all electors of governor and lieutenant governor shall be made to the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 20.—Contested elections of governor shall be decided by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 21.—There shall be a secretary of state, whom the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint. He shall hold his office four years, unless sooner removed on impeachment. He shall keep a register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; and he shall lay the same, together with all papers relative thereto, before either house of the General Assembly whenever required so to do, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Sec. 22.—The secretary of state shall, as soon as may be, procure a seal of state, with such emblems and devices as shall be directed by law, which shall not be subject to change. It shall be called the "Great Seal of the state of Missouri," and shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the Governor, his approval of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Sec. 23.—There shall be appointed in each county a sheriff and coroner, who, until the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of electing representatives. They shall serve for two years, and until a successor be duly appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed for misdemeanor in office, and shall be ineligible four years in any period of eight years. The sheriff and coroner shall each give security for the faithful discharge of the duties of office in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the Governor shall appoint a sheriff and coroner therein, who shall each continue in office until the next succeeding general election, and until a successor shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 24.—When vacancies happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, they shall be filled by appointment of the governor; and the persons so appointed shall continue in office until successors shall be duly qualified and shall not be thereby rendered ineligible for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 25.—In all elections of sheriff and coroner, when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other person, the circuit courts of the counties respectively shall give the casting vote; and all contested elections for the said office shall be decided by the circuit courts respectively, in such manner as the General Assembly may by law prescribe.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section 1.—The judicial powers as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a "Supreme Court" in a "Chancery" in "Circuit Courts," and in such inferior tribunals as the General Assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

Sec. 2.—The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under the restrictions in this constitution provided.

Sec. 3.—The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts of law. Mandamus, Quo Warranto, Certiorari, and other original writs; and to hear and to determine the same.

Sec. 4.—The supreme court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum; and the said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

Sec. 5.—The state shall be divided into convenient districts, not to exceed four, in each of which the supreme court shall hold two sessions annually, at such place as the General Assembly shall appoint; and when sitting in either district, it shall exercise jurisdiction over causes originating in that district only; provided, however, that the General Assembly may at any time hereafter direct by law, that the said court shall be held at one place only.

Sec. 6.—The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided for by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before justices of the peace, until otherwise directed by the General Assembly. It shall hold its terms in such place in each county as may be by law directed.

Sec. 7.—The state shall be divided into convenient circuits for each of which a judge shall be appointed, who, after his appointment, shall reside, and be a conservator of the peace within the circuit for which he shall be appointed.

Sec. 8.—The circuit courts shall exercise a superintending control over all such inferior tribunals as the General Assembly may establish, and over justices of the peace in each county in their respective circuits.

Sec. 9.—The jurisdiction of the court of chancery shall be co-extensive with the state, and the times and places of holding its sessions shall be regulated in the same manner as those of the supreme court.

Sec. 10.—The court of chancery shall have original and appellate jurisdiction in all matters of equity, and a general control over executors, administrators, guardians and minors, subject to appeal, in all cases, to the supreme court, under such limitations as the General Assembly may by law provide.

Sec. 11.—Until the General Assembly shall deem it expedient to establish inferior courts of chancery, the circuit courts shall have jurisdiction in matters of equity, subject to appeal to the court of chancery, in such manner, and under such restrictions, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 12.—Inferior tribunals shall be established in each county for the transaction of all county business; for appointing guardians; for granting letters testamentary, and of administration; and for settling the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians.

Sec. 13.—The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint the judges of the superior court, the judges of the circuit courts, and the chancellor, each of whom shall hold his office during good behaviour, and shall receive for his services a compensation which shall not be diminished during his continuance in office, and which shall not be less than two thousand dollars annually.

Sec. 14.—No person shall be appointed a judge of the supreme court, nor of a circuit court, nor chancellor, before he shall have attained to the age of thirty years; nor shall any person continue to exercise the duties of any of said offices after he shall have attained to the age of sixty-five years.

Sec. 15.—The courts respectively shall appoint their clerks, who shall hold their offices during good behaviour. For any misdemeanor in office they shall be liable to be tried and removed by the supreme court, in such manner as the general assembly shall by law provide.

Sec. 16.—Any judge of the supreme court or of the circuit court, or the chancellor, may be removed from office on the address of two thirds of each house of the general assembly to the governor for that purpose; but each house shall state on its respective journal the cause for which it shall wish the removal of such judge or chancellor, and give him notice thereof, and he shall have the right to be heard in his defence in such manner as the general assembly shall by law direct; but no judge nor chancellor shall be removed in this manner for any cause for which he might have been impeached.

Sec. 17.—In each county there shall be appointed as many justices of the peace as the public good may be thought to require. Their powers and duties, and their duration in office shall be regulated by law.

Sec. 18.—An attorney-general shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. He shall remain in office four years, and shall perform such duties as shall be required of him by law.

Sec. 19.—All writs and process shall run, and all prosecutions shall be conducted, in the name of the "State of Missouri," all writs shall be tested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued, and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the state."

ARTICLE VI.

OF EDUCATION.

Sec. 1.—Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this state; and the general assembly shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage such lands as may have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township in this state, and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands in strict conformity to the object of the grant; and one school, or more, shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.

Sec. 2.—The general assembly shall take measures for the improvement of such lands as have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for the support of a seminary of learning; and the funds accruing from such lands by rent or lease, or in any other manner, or which may be obtained from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund to support a university for the promotion of literature, and of the arts and sciences; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institution.

ARTICLE VII.

OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Internal improvement shall forever be encouraged by the government of this state; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to make provision by law for ascertaining the most proper objects of improvement in relation both to roads and navigable

waters; and it shall also be their duty to provide by law for a systematic and economical application of the funds appropriated to these objects.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BANKS.

The general assembly may incorporate one banking company and no more to be in operation at the same time.

The bank to be incorporated may have any number of branches, not to exceed five, to be established by law; and not more than one branch shall be established at any one session of the general assembly. The capital stock of the bank to be incorporated shall never exceed five millions of dollars, at least one half of which shall be reserved for the use of the state.

ARTICLE IX.

OF THE MILITIA.

Sec. 1.—Field officers and company officers shall be elected by the persons subject to militia duty within their respective commands. Brigadiers general shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades; and majors general by the brigadiers and field officers of the respective divisions, until otherwise directed by law.

Sec. 2.—General and field officers shall appoint their officers of the staff.

Sec. 3.—The governor shall appoint an adjutant general, and all other militia officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

ARTICLE X.

OF MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1.—The general assembly of this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, nor with any regulation congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona-fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, nor shall lands belonging to persons residing out of the limits of this state ever be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing within the state.

Sec. 2.—The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and on every other river bordering on the said state, so far as the said river shall form a common boundary to the said state and any other states now, or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the said river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, whether bordering on or within this state, shall be common highways, and forever free to the citizens of this state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor imposed by the state.

ARTICLE XI.

Of the permanent seat of government.

Sec. 1.—The general assembly at their first session shall appoint five commissioners for the purpose of selecting a place for the permanent seat of government, whose duty it shall be to select four sections of the land of the United States which shall not have been exposed to public sale.

Sec. 2.—If the commissioners believe the four sections of land so by them to be selected be not a suitable and proper situation for the permanent seat of government, they shall select such other place as they deem proper for that purpose, and report the same to the general assembly at the time of making their report provided for in the first section of this article; provided that no place shall be selected which is not situated on the bank of the Missouri river, and within forty miles of the mouth of the river Osage.

Sec. 3.—If the general assembly determine that the four sections of land which may be selected by authority of the first section of this article be a suitable and proper place for the permanent seat of government, the said commissioners shall lay out a town thereon, under the direction of the general assembly; but if the general assembly deem it most expedient to fix the permanent seat of government at the place to be selected by authority of the second section of this article, they shall so determine, and in that event shall authorize the said commissioners to purchase any quantity of land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, which may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid; and the place so selected shall be the permanent seat of government of this state from and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Sec. 4.—The general assembly, in selecting the above mentioned commissioners, shall choose one from each extreme part of the state, and one from the centre, and it shall require the concurrence of at least three of the commissioners to decide upon any part of the duties assigned them.

ARTICLE XII.

Manner of amending the Constitution.

The general assembly may at any time propose such amendments to this constitution as two-thirds of each house shall deem expedient, which shall be published in all the newspapers published in this state three several times, at least twelve months before the next general election; and if at the first session of the general assembly after such general election, two thirds of each house shall, by yeas and nays, ratify such amendments, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of this constitution; provided that such proposed amendments shall be read on three several days, in each house, as well when the same are proposed, as when they are finally ratified.

ARTICLE XIII.

Declaration of Rights.

That the general, great and essential principles of Liberty and free government may be recognized and established, WE DECLARE,

1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people;

2. That the people of this state have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness.

3. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance; and that their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and of the state cannot be questioned;

4. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can be compelled to erect support or attend any place of worship, or to maintain any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person can ever be hurt, molested or restrained in his religious profession or sentiments, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship;

5. That no person on account of his religious opinions, can be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this state; that no preference can ever be given by law to any sect or mode of worship; and that no religious corporation can ever be established in this state;

6. That all elections shall be free and equal;

7. That courts of justice ought to be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded for every injury to person, property or character; and that right and justice ought to be administered without sale, denial or delay; and that no private property ought to be taken or applied to public use without just compensation;

8. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate;

9. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of accusation; to have compulsory process for witnesses in his favor; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; and, in prosecutions on presentment or indictment, to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that the accused cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land;

10. That no person, after having been once acquitted by a jury, can, for the same offence, be again put in jeopardy of life or limb, but if in any criminal prosecution the jury be divided in opinion at the end of the term, the court before which the trial shall be had, may, in its discretion, discharge the jury, and commit or bail the accused for trial at the next term of such court;

11. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus cannot be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;

12. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted;

13. That the people ought to be secure in their persons, papers, houses and effects from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or thing can issue, without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

14. That no person can, for an indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office.

15. That treason against the state can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; that no person can be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court; that no person can be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly; that no conviction can work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; that the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and when any person shall be killed by casualty there ought to be no forfeiture by reason thereof;

16. That the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and that every person may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; that in all prosecutions for libels, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury may determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

17. That no ex post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operations, can be passed, nor can the person of a debtor be imprisoned for debt after he shall have surrendered his property for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as may be prescribed by law;

18. That no person who is religiously scrupulous of bearing arms can be compelled to do so, but may be compelled to pay an equivalent for military service, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and that no priest, preacher of the gospel or teacher of any religious per-

secution or sect, regularly ordained as such, be subject to militia duty, or compelled to bear arms;

19. That all property subject to taxation in this state shall be taxed in proportion to its value;

20. That no title of nobility, hereditary emolument, privilege or distinction shall be granted, nor any office created, the duration of which shall be longer than the good behavior of the officer appointed to fill the same;

21. That migration from this state cannot be prohibited;

22. That the military is, and in all cases and at all times shall be, in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier can, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in such manner as may be prescribed by law; nor can any appropriation for the support of any army be made for a longer period than two years.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the change of government, we declare that all writs, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts of individuals and of bodies corporate shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may, before the third Monday in September next, be issued under the authority of the territory of Missouri, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Missouri which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or be altered or repealed by the general assembly.

Sec. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the territory of Missouri, shall accrue to the use of the state.

Sec. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the third Monday in September next, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his official capacity, shall pass over to the Governor or other proper state authority, and to their successors in office for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen, or which may arise before the third Monday in September next, and which shall then be depending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All actions at law which now are, or which, on the third Monday in September next, may be depending in any of the courts of record in the territory of Missouri, may be commenced in, or transferred to any court of record of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof; and all suits in equity may, in like manner, be commenced in, or transferred to the court of chancery.

Sec. 5. All officers civil and military now holding commissions under authority of the United States, or of the territory of Missouri, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded under the authority of the state; and all such officers holding commissions under the authority of the territory of Missouri shall receive the same compensation which they hitherto received, in proportion to the time they shall be so employed.

Sec. 6. The first meeting of the General Assembly shall be at St. Louis, with power to adjourn to any other place, and the General Assembly at the first session thereof, shall fix the seat of Government until the first day of October 1820; and the first session of the General Assembly shall have power to fix the compensation of the members thereof, any thing in the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in this constitution, the county of Howard shall be entitled to eight representatives; the county of Cooper to four representatives; the county of Montgomery to two representatives; the county of Lincoln to one representative; the county of Pike to two representatives; the county of St. Louis to six representatives; the county of Franklin to two representatives; the county of Jefferson to one representative; the county of Washington to two representatives; the county of St. Genevieve to four representatives; the county of Cape Girardeau to four representatives; the county of New Madrid to two representatives; the county of Madison to one representative; the county of Wayne to one representative; and that part of Lawrence situated within this state, shall attach to, and form part of the county of Wayne until otherwise provided by law, and the sheriff of the county of Wayne shall appoint the judges of the first election, and the place of holding the same, in the part thus attached; and any person who shall have resided within the limits of this state five months previous to the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the third section of the third article thereof, shall be eligible to the house of representatives, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8. For the first election of senators the state shall be divided into districts, and the apportionment shall be as follows, that is to say: the counties of Howard and Cooper shall compose one district, and elect four senators; the counties of Montgomery and Franklin shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of St. Charles shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the counties of Lincoln and Pike shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of St. Louis

shall compose one district, and elect two senators; the counties of Washington and Jefferson shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the county of St. Genevieve shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the counties of Madison and Wayne shall compose one district, and elect one senator; the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid shall compose one district, and elect two senators; and in all cases where the senatorial district consists of more than one county, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the county second named in that district to certify thereunto the names of the electors within their proper county to the Clerk of the county first named, within five days after he shall have received the same; and any person who shall have resided within the limits of this state five months previous to the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the fifth section of the third article thereof, shall be eligible to the senate of the state, any thing in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. The president of the convention shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties (or in case of vacancy to the coroners) requiring them to cause an election to be held on the fourth Monday in August next, for governor; a lieutenant governor; a representative in the congress of the United States for the residue of the sixteenth congress; a representative for the seventeenth congress; senators and representatives for the General Assembly; sheriffs, and coroners; and the returns of all township elections held in pursuance thereof shall be made to the clerks of the proper county within five days after the day of the election; and any person who shall reside within the limits of this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and who shall be otherwise qualified as prescribed in the tenth section of the third article thereof, shall be deemed a qualified elector any thing in this constitution notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. The election shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Missouri territory. The clerks of the circuit courts of the several counties shall certify the returns of the elections of governor and lieutenant governor, and transmit the same to the speaker of the house of representatives at the temporary seat of government, in such time that they may be received on the third Monday of September next. As soon as the General Assembly shall be organized, the speaker of the house of representatives and the president pro tempore of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill those offices; and if any two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes and a higher number than any other person, the General Assembly shall determine the election in the manner herein before provided; and the returns of the election for members of congress shall be made to the Secretary of State within thirty days after the day of the election.

Sec. 11. The oaths of the office herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the General Assembly shall otherwise direct.

Sec. 12. Until a seal of state be provided, the governor may use his private seal.

Married.

In this county, on Thursday evening last, Mr. MATTHEW OULTON, to Miss MARGARET MARTIN.

In Woodford county, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, Mr. THOMAS LEE, son of Gen. Lee of Va. to Miss MARY DAVISON.

SELECT SCHOOL For Young Ladies.

At the Corner of Hill and Upper-streets, opposite Richard Higgins, Esq's, and lately occupied by Capt. Leslie Combs.

Mrs. GRACE.

HAVING kept an academy of the first respectability both in Charleston and Augusta, in which cities she has been favoured with the approbation of the public, is encouraged to form an establishment on a similar plan in Lexington. From her experience and assiduity in the instruction of Young Ladies, she indulges the pleasing hope, of meriting the patronage of those Ladies, who may be pleased to confide the education of their daughters to her care. The greatest attention shall be paid to their morals and manners; and the Young Ladies taught to Read, Write and Speak with accuracy and elegance. The branches of Tuition embraced in this Academy, will be English and French, taught Grammatically, by History, Chronology, Geography and the use of the Globes and Maps, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Writing, Composition, Fancy Needle Work and Embroidery. The number of pupils will be limited to thirty. A few Boarders can be accommodated. Terms will be moderate, and made known on application. Music, Dancing and Drawing Masters (if required) will give regular attendance at the academy. Lexington, Aug. 17, 1820.—33

James Stephens, Fanny Stephens, William Hambrick, Sally Hambrick, John Crider, Polly Crider, Gilbert Shore and John Shore.

Take Notice.

THAT I shall attend at the Office of Chas. Humphreys in the town of Lexington, on the 21st day of Sept. 1820, in order to take the depositions of McCage Oxley, Noah Pear and others, to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery, now depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you and others are defendants.

BENJ. TYLER.

Aug. 13, 1820—33.41

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, 40 REGS 34, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to M. J. NOUVEL.

Lex. Aug. 8, 1820—33

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

It has been stated, within a few days past, from the most indubitable authority, that a new and barbarous system of punishment has been adopted in that portion of the American army stationed at different points, on the Missouri river. Encroachments of the military upon the civil regulations of a nation, and more especially a Republic, ought to be regarded as more dangerous to the liberties of the people, than the happening of any other political event; because, the very nature of the profession of arms is calculated to inspire despotic feelings—and human beings are seldom backward in exercising all the power that may become subject to their respective situations. Military tyranny is the powerful engine that has destroyed all the Republics which have flourished before our time. To the exercise and prevalence of this spirit and feeling, is to be attributed solely the prostration of the liberties of Greece and Rome. But to bring the subject home:—

It is an universally admitted political axiom, that this government is founded on the WILL OF THE PEOPLE; and that its essential principles are designed to promote their happiness and prosperity. The commanders of our army are but servants of the people, and the very soldiery whom they so often wantonly degrade by the infliction of unwarrantable and illegal chastisement, possess as many natural and civil rights, as do these petty holders of parchment, who assume powers not delegated to them by the laws of their country. It has been but a few months since one of our southern Colonels was suspended from the service for five years for a criminal abuse of his legitimate authority. He uncerimoniously caused soldiers to be shot, for the trifling crime of desertion, without the semblance of a trial. Lenient, indeed must have been the court who tried him, or he would have been struck from the rolls of the army and consigned to perpetual disgrace. We forbear to say any thing of the assumptions of "a great military captain," whose distinguished services and martial popularity seem to sanctify all his evil deeds.

The power of officers to inflict punishments on the soldiers whom the command is well guarded in the rules and articles of war. These, however, appear not to influence those upon the Missouri station; because they have daringly taken upon themselves the duties of legislating punishments, adjudicating upon offences, and of unfeelingly executing the penalties of their hideous code. Our readers may pause, and ask for the nature of these penalties. It is only necessary to mention one. It alone is sufficiently appalling, without going into minute details. For the last twelve months, the lordly military tyrants of the Missouri have been in the habit of *creeping the ears* of the soldiers at pleasure. It is immaterial what the offence, the officers in their wilderness frolics, and outlawed remoteness from the war department, appear to sport with the feelings and dignity of the soldier without restraint or notice.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

It affords us very great pleasure to be enabled to announce the occurrence of an event which will promote the prosperity of this quarter of the western country in a very eminent degree. The extensive and finely constructed WOOLLEN FACTORY, erected here by the Messrs. Prentiss, and now the property of Col. JAMES JOHNSON, has been leased for a series of years, to JOHN YONKO, Esq. & Co. distinguished and wealthy manufacturers from Leeds, in England. Their experience and capacity to carry on this kind of business are well ascertained, and cannot be questioned in any shape whatever. The establishment will be put into operation early in the ensuing year, and will be conducted under the immediate superintendence of the lessees. Encouragement to Home Industry of this description will eventually rescue the different towns from their decaying appearance, and arouse the people from that miserable inertia into which the pecuniary embarrassments of the state have thrown them.

The Cotton Factory built by Mr. Lewis Sanders has been in successful operation for some time, under the auspices of an energetic company of gentlemen residing in this place. That, and

Mr. Young's woolen factory, are the largest establishments for the manufacture of cloths and yarns west of the Alleghany mountains. We congratulate the people of Lexington and the county of Fayette on the great advantages thus presented to their immediate interest; and we earnestly hope that farmers generally will turn their attention to the increase and improvement of their flocks of sheep, so as to be enabled to furnish for consumption an ample supply of the best kind of wool.

It is contemplated that the immediate manufactured articles, turned out of the factory, will be of the coarsest kind of cloths, on account of their being in the greatest demand. Of necessity, therefore, the common and coarser staple of wool will be much wanted, and to a large amount, during the next shearing of fleeces. The long wool, for the manufacture of blankets will be particularly desirable. Agricultural gentlemen will not, we are confident, lose sight of the importance of yielding this article—for which, we are assured, cash will be paid on delivery.

Printers in the western country would serve the interest of the public by giving this an insertion.

General Election.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Logan	Burns	Adair	Desha
Adair	415	3	330	131
Butler	70	78	37	191
Barron	783	287	311	42
Bath	92	256	96	517
Breckinridge	96	49	609	7
Bourbon	221	144	114	1385
Campbell	246	114	202	131
Christian	134	338	642	29
Clarke	491	119	207	365
Daviess	37	140	232	3
Edell	238	36	42	21
Fayette	555	433	1104	219
Franklin	232	289	426	6
Flaming	455	91	40	823
Garrard	508	7	582	132
Green	783	32	391	28
Hardin	219	92	1062	66
Harrison	181	153	96	995
Henry	403	626	338	57
Jefferson	419	650	1201	52
Jessamine	375	395	270	18
Knox	275	25	20	1
Lincoln	705	4	181	6
Logan	159	685	286	26
Mason	392	26	145	1153
Mercer	531	232	873	11
Madison	878	147	255	261
Montgomery	81	348	54	799
Nicholas	350	28	7	841
Owen	121	32	44	12
Pulaski	272	3	307	15
Pendleton	91	75	219	19
Shelby	1473	33	644	19
Scott	817	175	370	76
Washington	587	1140		
Woodford	535	241	253	6
Warren	273	239	338	598
Nelson, 2d day	195	29	733	13

44,766 6,585 14,421 9,275

LEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

	BAKER	BLACKBURN
Adair	302	391
Butler	271	37
Bath	796	29
Barron	1115	188
Bourbon	896	902
Breckinridge	134	307
Campbell	737	495
Christian	537	about 400
Clarke	429	230
Daviess	102	255
Edell	178	618
Fayette	651	257
Franklin	1098	234
Flaming	26	887
Green	369	314
Garrard	150	1107
Hardin	797	416
Harrison	1126	353
Henry	1710	325
Jefferson	381	443
Jessamine	197	83
Knox	139	753
Lincoln	814	451
Mason	406	638
Montgomery	1163	302
Mercer	672	809
Madison	127	56
Pulaski	103	364
Pendleton	162	364
Scott	842	633
Woodford	413	725
Warren	725	484
Woodford	413	725
Nelson, 2d day	312	656

29,781 15,158

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

	ELECTED.	WINGFIELD BULLOCK,
David Trimble		Benjamin Hardin,
Samuel H. Woodson		Thomas Montgomery,
John T. Johnson		Francis Johnson,
Thomas Metcalf		Anthony New.
George Robertson		

SENATORS.

Fayette—Matthews Ploutroy,	
Franklin & Owen—John J. Marshall,	
Garrard—John Faulkner,	
Bourbon—Henry Clay,	
Green—Gen. Barker,	
Mercer—Jeremiah Briscoe,	
Woodford & Jessamine—H. Bonmar,	
Brecken & Nicholas—Throckmorton,	
Montgomery—Williams,	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Green—Samuel Brents, and Benj. Christian,	
Woodford—Thos. Stevenson, Wm. Hunter,	
Campbell—Alfred Sanford,	
Franklin—William Gerrard and J. H. Todd,	
Garrard—Samuel M. Kee and Jas. Spillman,	
Fayette—Percival Butler, Geo. Shannon and Henry Payne,	
Madison—T. C. Howard, James Stone, and Archibald Woods,	
Mercer—Thomas P. Moore, G. C. Thompson and H. R. McJee,	
Mass—Clark, Phillips and Leacy,	
Scott—Vandallen Frewitt and James Patterson,	
Henry—C. H. Allen and J. H. Henderson,	
Bourbon—J. H. Hicken, James Garrard and Thomas Hughes,	
Clarke—Wm. M. Miller and Richard French,	
Montgomery—Alex. Farrow and Thos. Mosley,	
Nelson—Benj. Warfield and James C. Patton,	

James—W. M. Caldwell and Jas. Clark, Jefferson—Bray, Ferguson and Miller, Bath—Thomas Fletcher, Brecken—John Hudd.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

From the returns we have received, and other information which we have obtained, we have no doubt that either Adair or Logan will be our next governor. This result will surprise our Democratic friends abroad, when they are informed that the well-trying democratic republicans, Butler and Desha, were the opposing candidates. We should ourselves be surprised at it, but for the knowledge which we possess of the causes which have led to it.

Every body knows that we have always had in this state two parties—the great one, democratic; the lesser one, decidedly federal; and that the members of the latter, small as was, and is their number, have always been possessed of the wish to domineer over the state. Hence it is, that they have assumed as many shapes as Proteus. Sometimes they call themselves by the non-descript name of no-party-men, when they never fail to vote for federalists and their measures in opposition to democrats, at the same time crying a loud against all party; so that it has become a by-word with many, that the most violent federalists are those who say they are of no party. When the democrats were for peace this non-descript set were for war, and charged the democratic administrations with pusillanimity and cowardice; and when war was resolved on, then they said the measure was impolitic or unjust; and since it has been a successful one, they claim a full share of all its honors and glories. Sometimes they oppose the right of instruction, and at other times they say the voice of the majority should govern. But we have not time to go through all the shapes which our prominent no-party-men, alias federalists, have assumed to acquire power; we have therefore touched but upon a few outlines, which are, however, enough for our present purpose; and that is to show, that federalism by its steady march after power, has at length succeeded in giving us a governor, when, if the voice of the people could have been heard, we should have had a democratic one.

We desire the reader to carry with him a few more facts connected with this subject. In all the great party struggles in this country, neither Adair nor Logan took a decided part with the people, high and respectable as are the many stations which they have occupied, but he always shown a no-party or federal feeling. To say nothing of the charges against Adair respecting his supposed connection with Burr, or his miserable abuse of the red breeches by Mr. J. Henson (how fortunate for Mr. J. Henson that this was his chief fault?)—and his opposition to a new election, and abuse of the late war even in camp. To say nothing, too, of Logan's not having supported the republican party; his descending from the bench of the court of Appeals to mount the stump and speak against the new election of Governor. It is enough for us to judge of the character, the true political character of both of them, by the facts, that whenever they have offered for any office, the federalists have uniformly supported them against democrats. Now, it is true, the federalists have differed; but it is after they have succeeded in causing a division in the republican camp between the friends of Butler and Desha, and have employed good painters of signals and flags to conceal the papers under which both Adair and Logan have sailed; and who have made both Adair and Logan, as suited their purposes, assume every political shape and feature. At one time Adair was the hero who accomplished the revolution; at another time he was the conqueror of Canada, and then the splendid victor of the plains of Orleans. Some of his eulogists, appearing indeed to forget that either Washington, Harrison, Shelby, Johnson or Jackson had any hand in either of these events! And then, Logan was another Mansfield on the bench, and one of the firmest republicans and sages of the age!

Still, however, all these means would not have elected either Adair or Logan, but for the arts of some political jugglers—who have heretofore stood high in the confidence of the people—many of whom were the first to invite Butler to offer himself as a candidate, and who promised him their warm and united support. Butler, who before he received their invitation had no idea whatever of being a candidate, determined to become one; and at the moment Logan was alone a candidate. Butler was advised and requested to visit the whole state, and partially made the promise, which he has since complied with. Then Adair, and after him, Desha, became candidates. The election in some counties commenced under good auspices. But it appears to have suited the purposes of some to circulate reports in one part of the state that Butler had declined, when he had not and could not contradict the report—in another part, that this, and that great man said he would not be elected; and for certain political jugglers at Frankfort—men, who had invited him to offer—to meet in conference, and afterwards send them off, post haste, to every part of the state, stating the above facts, and advising the people to support Butler and elect Logan. The conspiracy of the jugglers may have succeeded; but this we know; if it has succeeded, it will be at the expense of many of those honorable feelings which have heretofore subsisted between honorable men. As politicians, the jug-

glers have destroyed the ties which have heretofore bound them with the great body of democratic politicians in this country; who, it is not probable, will repose much faith in them hereafter. Col. Butler has a right to complain of them as men of honor; and the people, generally, when they are informed how, by the intrigue of a local Junto at Frankfort, their suffrages have been sported with, will not, we think, be very forgiving.

After this juggle at Frankfort, it is to be hoped that all the people of this state will cease the senseless clamor about DICTATION!—Lexington dictation!! Had that caucus been held here, no doubt our ears would have been stunned with the cry—even from the town of Frankfort.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We earnestly invite the attention of the citizens of the western states and territories to the following notice, which we copy from the Reporter of yesterday.

"We understand that the next course of Medical Lectures in our University, will commence under the most favorable circumstances, and we conceive that at the present time we cannot render a more acceptable service than to make them known. Dr. Caldwell who devotes himself with so much zeal to this institution, is returned from a visit to the eastern cities, whither he had been absent for some months on business connected with the College. Books, Chemical Apparatus, and other means of instruction, sufficient for the present uses of the Medical School, have been procured, with the fund appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature, and we are assured, that every source of information, to be found in other schools, will be here at the beginning of the next session. No arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the student will be neglected. The price of board will be less than heretofore; good accommodation, including lodging, fire, washing and candles, from \$3 to \$3 50 per week. The price of Medical Tickets \$20 each. Two courses of lectures entitle a student to offer himself as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine attendance on a full course in any other regular medical school, to be considered equivalent to a course in the school of this place;—A Physician who has not attended a course of lectures, but who has been engaged four years in respectable practice, will be permitted, by attending one course in this school, to offer himself as a candidate for a degree.

This brief statement, together with the well established reputation of the distinguished Professors, will enable those who wish to obtain medical instruction, to estimate the advantages possessed by this school over others of the same kind in the eastern states.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

There have been disembarkations on the British coasts bringing war and producing revolutions in the state, ever now. The chief of those were the landing of William the Conqueror at Hastings; the landing of Henry VII. at Milford-haven; and the Prince of Orange at Torbay. What were the feelings of the people at those momentous eras we know but feebly; events may be recorded, but the secret throbs of the heart cannot be counted; yet, if we might venture a guess on so obscure a subject, we should be inclined to say, that neither at the landing of William the Conqueror, nor at the time of the Earl of Richmond, nor of William III. were the people's bosoms of this metropolis so much agitated as they were last night, when it was known her Majesty the Queen of England had once again—bravely, we will say, once again set her foot on British ground. The most important Parliamentary questions were adjourned—the King's Ministers fled to the council-chamber—the streets were crowded; every one was enquiring, "When did she land? Where will she sleep? Where will she reside? How will she enter London? Had she a good passage? Had she a bad passage? How was the wind? It was said of William III. we recollect, that the winds enlisted in his train.

Et conjurati veniunt ad classica venti. How the wind or waves may have served her Majesty, it is hardly worth the while to enquire, as she reached the shore in safety; but the land-gods, that is to say, the post masters abroad, fancied they owed an allegiance elsewhere, and were very backward in supplying the Queen with their aid. The sea-gods also, with their head, were dreadfully averse to their passage, and actually refused her—what is, we believe, granted to a common envoy—a yacht to convey her royal person to the country of which she is queen. We know not what her majesty's conduct may have been; we neither undertake to justify or repeat the charges against her Majesty; but is she not—we put it to every English bosom—is she not a brave woman, thus unprotected, thus obstructed in her journeyings, to force her way to us through a thousand impediments, and in spite of sanguinary threats, in contempt of treacherous offers, to claim her rights as Britain's queen?

LONDON, JUNE 17.

THE QUEEN.

Last night a further adjournment upon this most important affair took place in the House of Lords.

The Earl of Liverpool moved to discharge the Order of the day for the sitting of the Select Committee to investigate the papers laid upon the table by command of the King. His Lordship said that, in postponing the meeting of the Select Committee, he conceived he had only to state that the same considerations which induced the House to consent to former adjournments still existed. He therefore now trusted that the motion would be acceded to.—Motion postponed to June 20.

In the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh rose on Saturday the 15th inst. and said—"Sir, I rise for the purpose of moving the order of the day for the consideration of His Majesty's most gracious message be further postponed until Monday next. I have to express my regret at this delay, but circumstances have occurred which have rendered it indispensable both on the part of Her Majesty's Legal Advisers and of His Majesty's Government. The House will therefore feel, that pending these circumstances, I am not in a situation to offer any explanation to the House.—On every ground we feel this to be a question that ought not to be longer delayed—and on Monday we hope to give a full exposition of the state of these important transactions. I have to beg the House will keep themselves and their impressions exactly in the same state as on the night the question was first adjourned.

Mr. Tierney—"I do not wish, I am sure, to embarrass a question of so much importance, but I wish to be assured if Monday is the last day to which the adjournment is likely to be extended? Is it to be the last adjournment?"

Mr. Brougham—"I concur entirely with the noble Lord as to the necessity of further delay—but no longer delay, I do assure the House, either has or shall take place than is absolutely required for such important arrangements. I feel the great anxiety that prevails on the subject, and the great delay in the furtherance of the public business—but no blame is imputable to either of the parties. It has been the anxious wish of both to expedite the business, and beyond Monday I see no circumstances that can occur in the ordinary course of human affairs to prevent its being ended. I have also to add my hope to that so properly expressed by the noble Lord, that the House will keep themselves exactly in that state in which they separated on the first night of the adjournment.

This announcement met with a most hearty reception from the members; the prevailing opinion being, that a private accommodation, sparing the feelings of both the illustrious Personages concerned, will take place. It is most gratifying to observe the dignified and judicious line of conduct which the noble House pursued on this trying occasion—Party has been forgotten. Ministers and Opposition have cordially united their exertions to suppress painful disclosures, and to maintain public tranquillity. To the eminent persons who on each side have had the conducting of the negotiation, the highest praise is due, for their temper, discretion and moderation; more especially when we consider the meddling interference with which they had to contend in the out set, and the shafts of malevolence which have since been directed against them.

GEN. WM. CARROLL.

This distinguished military hero is announced, in the last Nashville papers, a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee. If the people of that state are willing to award the boon of gratitude to a tried, able and faithful soldier; to a chieftain whose life is untarnished by any signal vice; to a politician who never dreamed of treason or dismemberment of the Union; and to a man whose mind is strong, active and vigorous, they will confer on him the office which his friends have caused him to seek. It is to such unsuspicious characters the debt of gratitude should be paid for deeds of valor.

DIED.

At his residence in Virginia, on the 18th of June last, Col. George Hancock, formerly a representative in Congress, and one of the surviving officers of the revolution.

Also, at the same place, on the 29th June, Mrs. Julia Clark, daughter of Col. Hancock, and consort of William Clark, Esq. Governor of Missouri.

Also, lately, at his seat in Alabama, his excellency William W. Bibb, Gov. of that state.

25 Cents Reward.

TO AN away from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. an apprentice boy to the Weaving business, named JAMES DREW. It is probable he may change his name to FORD as his mother is married to a Bartlett Ford, and lives 8 or 9 miles from Sublett's Ferry. 5 miles from Hyatt's, at the cross-roads, on the South side of Sakriver, and about 3 miles from Lancasterburg, where I expect he is at work, or skulking about—had on when he went away, a pair of checked pantaloons and chambray cotton coat—he is in the 16th year of his age, hollow eyed, round faced, smart and active. All persons are hereby forwarded from harboring said apprentice, as the law will certainly put in force against them. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said boy to me, living 4 miles from Lexington, near the Georgetown road.

JAMES G. LESPIE.

Aug. 15, 1820—34

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from Lexington about the 26th of July, a RED MILCH COW—her marks are not exactly recollected, but it is thought she has a crop and sits in right case—has a person giving information of the said Cow to the Printer, at the Gazette office, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

August 5.

